THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1798. [Vol. VI.—No. 807.

AVENDUE

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1798.

FRESH TEAS.

Juſt received, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at the corner of King and Fairfax Streets,

VIZ.

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Souchong, by the cheſt.

ALSO,

Seven barrels Whiſkey,
Four boxes Dixon's Muſtard,
One bale Caſſia,

which will be ſold for caſh at the moſt reduced prices, or bartered for Flour at the caſh price.

COATS RIDGWAY.

May 31.

AMOS ALLISON & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

IN ADDITION TO THEIR LATE SUPPLY,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

LDIES' HATS,

OF THE LATEST LONDON FASHION.

Do. Gentlemens' Faſhionable ditto

Muſſins aſſorted, tambour'd, ſprig'd, &c.
An aſſortment of India Muſlins,
German Linens, Dowlaſs, &c.
Iriſh Linens by the piece,
A few faggots Crowly Steel.

June 9.

L. & C. POWELL,

AT THEIR STORE ON KING STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A handſome addition to their aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

AND NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

—AMONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING:—

London ſuperfine broadcloths and caſſimeres
Merſailes and muſlinet waiſtcoating
Silk-ſtripe nankeen
A very handſome aſſorment of GINGHAMS
Plain, jaconet and book muſlins
Hair cord, Check'd and Tamboured } jaconet muſlin,
India and Engliſh Luſtring
White ſatin and colour'd do.
Ladies and gentlemen's plain, ribb'd and fancy ſilk and cotton HOSIERY
Gentlemen's Woodſtock, beaver, & ſilk gloves,
Ladies' habit and arm, kid and ſilk gloves, coloured and white
Ladies' muſlin, ſilk and camels hair ſhawls
Ladies' bell-crown beaver hats
Do. ſatin and ſtraw do. and bonnets
Iriſh linen, diaper table cloth, Flander's bed-ticking, Ruſſia ſheeting, &c. &c.

June 9. tf

THOMAS SIMMS,

Has juſt received, and has for ſale on moderate terms at his

Fruit and Grocery Store,

lower end of Prince ſtreet,

a quantity of excellent Bacon, Veniſon, and a few barrels of well cured Mackarel.

He has alſo, a quantity of fine

FRESH FRUIT;

and being contented with another perſon in that line, the public may reſt aſſured, that every exertion ſhall be uſed to procure a conſtant ſupply.

June 2.

WARRANTED WATCHES.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

JOSIAH CORYTON,

A new aſſortment of

Warranted Silver Watches,

Watch Chains, a few Pebble Seals, &c. which will be ſold low for caſh.

N. B. He expects an additional ſupply in a few days.

June 2.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Juſt received from Philadelphia, and for ſale at Price's Book Store,

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE

United States and France.

Addreſs'd by Robert G. Harper, Eſq. of South Carolina, to his Conſtituents, in May, 1797, with a PREFACE and APPENDIX by the author.

N. B. This is the third American Edition, and has paſſed through five editions in England, and is publiſhed now with a view that the people of America may be fully convinced of the neceſſity of a vigorous and determined reſiſtance; of the juſtice of their cauſe, and of their means of ſupporting it with ſucceſs.

ALSO,

Dr. Muir's Sermon.

Delivered at the Preſbyterian Church in Alexandria, on the 9th of May, 1798, being the day appointed for a general Faſt.

"*Iſſachar is a ſtrong Aſs, couching down*
"*between two burdens. And he ſaw*
"*that reſt was good, and the land that*
"*it was pleaſant; and bowed his ſhoul-*
"*der to bear, and became a ſervant unto*
"*tribute.*"

GEN. XLIX. 14. 15.

June 9.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

At his ſtore in Prince ſtreet, next door to Mr. Joſhua Riddle's, has for ſale on the loweſt terms,

Young Hyſon, Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong, and Bohea (TEAS.)	Nutmegs
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	Engliſh Walnuts and Shell barks
Liſbon Wine	Pepper and Alſpice
Spirits	Indigo
Brandy	Candles
Gin	Liquor caſes
Whiſkey	Umbrellas
Coffee	Soap, Starch, Pipes,
Moleſſes	Hogs Lard
Bloom & caſk Raiſins	Wooden ware
Almonds	Cotton
	Willow baſkets
	Seed Potatoes
	Veniſon Hams.

Juſt received a quantity of

Pine Apples, Prunes, Oranges, Lemons, and Limes, Spaniſh and Eaſt India Segars of the firſt quality, together with ſome excellent Cheeſe, beſt James River Tobacco.—All kind of Glaſs Ware.

ABEL WILLIS.

June 2.

HOUSES TO RENT.

TO be rented for one or a term of years, that large framed two ſtory DWELLING HOUSE, ſituate on the corner of Princeſs and St. Aſaph Streets, near the office of Edmund Lee, Eſq. This houſe is well calculated for two ſeparate dwellings, being properly divided through the middle, and each part having a good cellar with a fire-place in each, and a yard ſufficiently large to accommodate both apartments. This houſe will be rented together, or ſeperately, as may be required.——Alſo,

That one ſtory frame dwelling houſe, ſituate on the corner of Queen and Water ſtreets, near Capt. Conway's wharf.—One end of this houſe is well fitted up for a ſtore, and there is an excellent cellar under the whole houſe. Poſſeſſion of theſe houſes may be had immediately.

Alſo to rent on a ground rent forever,

Several valuable Lots on Orooneko, Waſhington, Water, Princeſs, Queen, St. Aſaph, Pitt, and Cameron Streets, which will be rented low to perſons that will agree to improve them in a ſhort time.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

Who have on hand, a quantity of

Excellent Whiſkey,

in hogſheads and barrels, which they will ſell on a credit till the firſt of October, to be then paid for in country produce or caſh, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

June 2. 8w

Mint of the United States,

May 24th, 1798.

THE Public are requeſted to be on their guard with reſpect to a number of COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS of the United States, now paſſing in this city; they are made of block tin and pewter, and if not quite new, may be detected on ſight. They are well caſt, and therefore the impreſſion is exact; but the milling round the edge is nothing like the true dollars, and thereby may be eaſily known. They are about four penny weights too light.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 6.

CONGRESS.

The following Reſolutions were this day propoſed in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by Mr. Dwight Foſter.

WHEREAS the French republic, regardleſs of thoſe principles of good faith which ought to enſure a due obſervance of treaties, have in various inſtances, violated the expreſs ſtipulations of the treaties heretofore made and ſubſiſting between the United States and the French Nation, in a manner highly injurious to the intereſt and honor of the United States; by reaſon whereof the United States are releaſed from all obligations on their part to reſpect the ſaid treaties, or to conſider themſelves as holden or bound—

Reſolved, That it is expedient to make a legiſlative declaration, notifying the citizens of the United States and all others concerned, that the ſaid treaties are no longer obligatory upon the United States.

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law, authoriſing the Preſident of the United States to grant letters of marque and general reprizals againſt all ſhips and other veſſels, with their cargoes, found on the high ſeas, ſailing under the authority of the French republic, belonging to the ſaid republic, or any of the citizens thereof, or of its dependencies, to continue and be in force until the French government ſhall revoke and annul the orders and decrees authoriſing the capture and deſtruction of the veſſels and property of the citizens of the United States, contrary to the law of nations.

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law, granting a bounty, in proportion to the ſize and number of guns on all armed veſſels which ſhall be taken and brought into any of the ports of the United States, belonging to the republic of France, or any of the citizens thereof, or of its dependencies—or to others ſailing under authority, or pretence of authority, from the ſaid republic.

Yeſterday, the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States were engaged moſt of the ſitting in diſcuſſing the bill for regulating the compenſation of officers employed in the collection of the internal revenue of the United States, and to provide for the more effectual ſettlement of their accounts. It was got through in the committee of the whole, and reported, but not taken up in the houſe.

On motion of Mr. Rutledge, the houſe came to a reſolution to go into mourning for a month; in order to ſhow their reſpect to the late Nathan Bryan, deceaſed member from North Carolina, by wearing a piece of crape on the left arm.

In the courſe of the ſitting, the Preſident of the United States communicated to the houſe the following meſſage in writing, of which twelve hundred copies were ordered to be printed:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the houſe of repreſentatives,

I now tranſmit to both houſes the communications from our envoys at Paris, received ſince the laſt which have been preſented by me to congreſs.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, 5th June, '98.

THE DISPATCHES.

Paris, March 9, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

Agreeably to what we repreſented to you in our No. 6, we prepared a letter to the miniſter of foreign affairs, on the ſubject of the late law authoriſing the capture of neutral veſſels, on board of which any productions of Great-Britain or its poſſeſſions, ſhould be laden, ſhewing how incompatible ſuch law was with the rights of neutral nations, and the treaty between France and America, its direct tendency to deſtroy the remaining commerce of our country, and the particular hardſhips to which it would ſubject the agricultural as well as commercial intereſts of our countrymen, from the peculiar ſituation of the United States. We added, that under exiſting circumſtances, we could no longer reſiſt the conviction that the demands of France rendered it entirely impracticable to effect the objects of our miſſion, and that not being permanent miniſters, but envoys extraordinary with full power for particular purpoſes, we deemed it improper to remain longer in France after the impoſſibility of effecting thoſe purpoſes had been demonſtrated. Before however we took this meaſure and explicitly demanded our paſſports we deemed it expedient to deſire Major Rutledge to call on M. Talleyrand, on the 29th ult. to know if he had any communication to make to us in conſequence of our letter dated the 17th, and delivered the 31ſt of January. To this M. Talleyrand replied, that he had no anſwer to make, as the directory had not taken any order on the ſubject, and when they did he would inform us of it. Still being anxious to hear explicitly from M. Talleyrand himſelf before we ſent our final letter, whether there were no means within our power, of accommodating our differences with France on juſt and reaſonable grounds, we wrote to him on the 27th of February, ſoliciting a perſonal interview on the ſubject of our miſſion; he appointed the 2d of March following. You will find in the exhibit A, herewith incloſed, what paſſed on that occaſion. On the 4th inſt. we requeſted another interview: we have detailed in the latter part of the ſame exhibit, for your information, the ſubſtance of that converſation.

From theſe accounts you may obſerve, that the views of France, with regard to us, are not eſſentially changed ſince our communications with its unofficial agents in October laſt.

We have the honor to be,
With great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervants
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
J. MARSHALL,
E. GERRY.

Col. Pickering, Sec. U. States.

A.

March the ſecond. At three o'clock we waited on M. Talleyrand, and were almoſt immediately introduced to him. General Pinckney commenced the converſation, by ſaying, that our government and ourſelves were extremely anxious to remove the ſubſiſting difference between the two republics; that we had received many propoſitions, through M. Y. to which we had found it impracticable to accede; and that we had now waited on him for the purpoſe of enquiring whether other means might not be deviſed which would effect ſo deſirable an object. The miniſter replied, that without doubt, the directory wiſhed very ſincerely, on our arrival, to ſee a ſolid friendſhip eſtabliſhed between France and the United States, and had manifeſted this diſpoſition, by the readineſs with which orders for our paſſport were given. That the directory had been extremely wounded by the laſt ſpeech of general Waſhington made to congreſs when about to quit the office of preſident of the United States; and by the firſt and laſt ſpeech of Mr. Adams. That explanations of theſe ſpeeches were expected and required of us. Gen. Pinckney expreſſed his ſurprize that the ſpeech of general Waſhington was complained of; and ſaid this was a new complaint. M. Talleyrand merely obſerved, that the directory was wounded at it; and proceeded. He ſaid, that the original favorable diſpoſition of the directory had been a good deal altered by the coldneſs and diſtance which we had obſerved. That inſtead of ſeeing him often, and endeavoring to remove the obſtacles to a mutual approach, we had not once waited on him. General Pinckney obſerved, that when we delivered him our letters of credence, he informed us that the directory, in a few days, would decide concerning us, that when the deciſion was made he would communicate it to us. That this had for ſome time ſuſpended any procedure on our part. He anſwered, that this related only to our public character and not to private viſits.

Gen. Pinckney ſaid, that on an application made by his ſecretary for a paſſport for an American under his care, he was told that he muſt apply to the office of police, for that America had no miniſter in France, ſince the recall of Mr. Monroe. The miniſter ſaid that was very true; and then proceeded to ſay, that the directory felt itſelf wounded by the different ſpeeches of Mr. Waſhington and Mr. Adams, which he had ſtated, and would require ſome proof, on the part of the United States, of a friendly diſpoſition, previous to a treaty with us. He then ſaid, that ſhe ought to ſearch for and propoſe ſome means which might furniſh this proof; that if we were diſpoſed to furniſh it there could be no difficulty in finding it; and he alluded very intelligibly to a loan. He ſaid he had ſeveral conferences with Mr. Gerry on this ſubject, who had always anſwered that he had no power. Mr. Gerry ſaid that he had ſtated other objections; that he had particularly urged that it would involve us in a war with Great Britain. He made no reply; and general Pinckney obſerved, that a loan had been ſuggeſted to us; but that we had uniformly anſwered, that it exceeded our powers.

M. Talleyrand replied, that perſons at ſuch a diſtauce as we were from our government, and poſſeſſed as we were of the public confidence, muſt often uſe their diſcretion, and exceed their powers, for the public good; that there was a material difference between acting where inſtructions were ſilent, and doing what was particularly forbidden; that if indeed a loan was poſitively forbidden, we might conſider ourſelves as incapable of making one; but if, as he ſuppoſed was the caſe, (he looked the queſtion) our inſtructions were only ſilent, that it muſt be referred to us to act in a caſe not provided for, according to the beſt of our judgment, for the public good: that in almoſt all the treaties made during the revolution, the negociators had exceeded their powers; although the government appointing them was at no conſiderable diſtance. He particularized the treaty with Pruſſia, and ſeveral others. General Pinckney told him that the powers did not extend to a loan, and perhaps might forbid it. The miniſter ſtill urged the difference between an expreſs prohibition, and mere ſilence. He then proceeded to ſtate that the principal objection on the part of the government to a loan muſt be, that it would draw us out of the neutral ſituation in which we wiſhed to continue: that there were various means of evading this; firſt, the ſecrecy of France, which might be relied on; and ſecondly, means of diſguiſing the loan might be deviſed, which would effectually prevent its being conſidered as an aid during the preſent war: that if we were truly and ſincerely deſirous of effecting the thing, we ſhould experience no difficulty in finding the means. He again ſtated a propoſition of this ſort, on our part, as being abſolutely neceſſary to prove that the government was not about entering into a treaty with perſons of a temper hoſtile to it. Mr. Gerry not well hearing M. Talleyrand, who ſpoke low, aſked him to explain himſelf with reſpect to the propoſition which he had alluded to, ſuppoſing it to be a new one; and he anſwered, that one of them was ſecrecy; but that there were beſides various ways which might eaſily be ſuggeſted to cover the loan as an immediate one, by limiting the time of advancing it to diſtant inſtalments. Mr. Gerry obſerved, that Detrimond had ſuggeſted that a loan was propoſed to be made payable after the war, and in ſupplies to St. Domingo. M. Talleyrand ſignified, that that might be one of the means uſed; and ſaid that if we were only ſincere in our wiſh, it would be eaſy to bring about the end.

General Marſhall told Mr. Talleyrand, that if the miniſters of the United States had manifeſted any unwillingneſs to take all proper means to reconcile the two republics, or any indifference on the ſubject, they had very badly repreſented the feelings and wiſhes of their government; that the government of the United States was moſt ſincerely deſirous of preſerving the friendſhip of France, and had, in his opinion, unequivocally manifeſted that deſire, by having deputed us under the extraordinary circumſtances attending our miſſion, and having ſo long patiently borne the immenſe loſs of property which had been ſuſtained: that we had endeavored, according to the beſt of our judgment, to repreſent truly the diſpoſition of our government: but we underſtood that France would tranſcend and violate our powers, and at the ſame time operate the moſt ſerious injury to our country: that neutrality, in the preſent war, was of the laſt importance to the United States; and they had reſolved faithfully to maintain it: that they had committed no act, voluntarily, which was a breach of it; and could do nothing in ſecret which, if known, would juſtly arrange them among the belligerent powers: that in the preſent ſtate of things, if America was actually leagued with France in the war, ſhe would only be required to furniſh money; that we had neither ſhips of war nor men to be employed in it; and could conſequently, as a belligerent power, only be aſked for money; that, therefore, to furniſh money, was, in fact, to make war—which we could by no means conſent to do, and which would abſolutely tranſcend our powers—being an act altogether without the view and contemplation of our government when our miſſion was decided on: that with reſpect to ſupplies to St. Domingo, no doubt could be entertained that our merchans would furniſh them very abundantly, if France would permit the commerce; and a loan really payable after the cloſe of the war, might then be negotiated. Mr. Talleyrand again marked the diſtinction between ſilence of inſtructions and an expreſs prohibition; and again inſiſted on the neceſſity of our proving, by ſome means which we muſt offer, our friendſhip for the republic. He ſaid he muſt exact from us —— on the part of his government, ſome propoſition of this ſort; that to prove our friendſhip, there muſt be ſome immediate aid, or ſomething which might avail them; that the principles of reciprocity would require it. General Pinckney and general Marſhall underſtood him, by this expreſſion, to allude to the loan formerly made by France to the United States. Mr. Gerry, at the time, thought he alluded to the treaty to be made, and ſaid all treaties ſhould be founded in reciprocity, and then aſked him whether a loan was the ultimatum of this government. M. Talleyrand did not give a direct anſwer to the queſtion: he ſaid, as he was underſtood, that the government inſiſted on ſome act which would demonſtrate our friendly diſpoſition towards, and our good wiſhes for the republic; this once done, he ſaid, the adjuſtment of the complaints would be eaſy; that would be matter of enquiry, and if France had done us wrong, it would be repaired. But that if this was refuſed, it would increaſe the diſtance and coldneſs between the two republics. The converſation continued in this ſtile until four o'clock, when we took our leave, and agreed to meet in the evening. In the courſe of it, and in reply to ſome obſervations of M. Talleyrand, reſpecting the proofs of friendſhip required by France, general Pinckney obſerved, that our being here was a mark of the friendly diſpoſition of our government; and that while we were here, the government had paſſed a decree for ſeizing neutral veſſels having on board any article coming out of England, which in its operation would ſubject to capture all our property on the ocean. M. Talleyrand replied, that this was not particular to us, but was common to all the neutral powers. At another time, in anſwer to his demand of ſome mark of our friendſhip, general Marſhall obſerved, that we conſidered the mutual intereſts of the two nations as requiring peace and friendſhip; and we relied on finding ſufficient motives in the intereſt of France to preſerve that friendſhip, without forcing us to an act, which tranſcended our powers, and would be ſo injurious to our country. As we were taking our leave, M. Talleyrand again noticed our not viſiting him, and ſaid, that he conceived our not having had an audience from the directory ought not to have prevented it. General Marſhall told him, that our ſeeing the directory, or not, was an object of no ſort of concern to us; that we were perfectly indifferent with regard to it; but that we conceived that until our public character was in ſome degree recognized, and we were treated as the miniſters and repreſentatives of our government, we could not take upon ourſelves to act as miniſters, becauſe by doing ſo, we might ſubject ourſelves to ſome injurious circumſtance to which we could not ſubmit. He ſaid that was very true; but we might ſee him as private individuals, and diſcuſs the objects of difference between us.

We requeſted of M. Talleyrand another interview, at ſuch hour as might be convenient to him, on the 6th inſtant. He anſwered, that he would receive us at half paſt eleven; at which hour we attended him.

Immediately after our arrival at his office, we were introduced to the miniſter and general Pinckney ſtated, that we had conſidered, with the moſt ſerious attention, the converſation we had had the honor of holding with him, a few days paſt: that the propoſitions he had ſuggeſted, appeared to us to be ſubſtantially the ſame with thoſe which had been made by Mr X. by Mr. Y. and alſo to Mr. Gerry, with an intention that they ſhould be communicated to his colleagues; that we conſidered it is a propoſition that the United States ſhould furniſh aid to France, to be uſed during the preſent war: that though it was unuſual to diſcloſe inſtructions, yet we would declare to him, that in addition to its being a meaſure amounting to a declaration of war againſt Great Britain, we were expreſsly forbidden by our inſtructions to take ſuch a ſtep.

The miniſter ſaid, in the tone of a queſtion, he ſuppoſed our inſtructions were to do nothing which would amount to a departure from our neutrality.—General Pinckney ſaid, that we were ſo inſtructed; and that they were ſtill more particular. M. Talleyrand then proceeded to argue, that it would be no departure from neutrality, to ſtipulate a loan payable after the war; and ſpoke of it clearly as admitting of application to immediate uſe. He ſaid a good deal of the ſecrecy with which the tranſaction might be cloathed; and obſerved further, that a loan payable after the war, would be a proof of our faithful obſervance of the duties of neutrality; ſince it would be conſidered as proving that we had rejected propoſitions for an immediate loan. General Marſhall replied, that we thought differently; that in our opinion, any act on the part of the American government, on which one of the belligerent powers could raiſe money for immediate uſe, would be furniſhing aid to that power, and would be taking part in the war. It would be, in fact, to take the only part which, in the exiſting ſtate of things, America could take. This was our deliberate opinion, and in addition to it, we conſidered our inſtructions as concluſive on this point.

He obſerved, that he had claims on the French government, for property taken from American citizens. Some of thoſe claims were probably juſt. He aſked, if they were acknowledged by France, whether we could not give a credit as to the payment, ſay for two years:—We anſwered that we could. He then inſiſted that it was preciſely the ſame thing, that by ſuch an act we ſhould conſent to leave in the hands of France, funds to which our citizens were entitled, and which might be uſed in the proſecution of the war.

General Pinckney ſaid there was a difference between the caſes; that ſuch prizes were now actually in the power of the French, without our conſent, we could not prevent it, or get them out; but the granting or not granting a loan was in our power. He repeated his obſervation, and general Marſhall ſaid that the property for which money was due to American citizens from the French government, was taken into the poſſeſſion of that government without any co-operation on the part of the United States.

No act of any ſort was performed by our government, which in any degree contributed to place thoſe funds in the hands of France, nor was there any conſent towards it: but in the caſe propoſed, the act would be the act of government; the government would itſelf place funds in the hands of France; and thereby furniſh means which might be employed in the proſecution of the war. This was the diſtinction between the caſes, and in a queſtion of neutrality, it appears to us to be all important. The miniſter then proceeded to ſtate the caſe of our aſſuming the debt of our citizens, and of paying the money in that manner; but General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry told him we were poſitively forbidden to aſſume the debt to our own citizens, even if we were to pay the money directly to them. He ſeemed ſurpriſed at this. General Pinckney obſerved that contrary to uſage, we had deemed it proper, in the exiſting ſtate of things, to ſtate candidly our powers to him, that he might know certainly that we would not ſecretly, or under any diſguiſe whatever, make a loan, which might be uſed during the war.

Mr. Talleyrand ſaid he muſt reſume his poſition, that there was a difference, which he muſt inſiſt upon, between a loan payable immediately, and a loan payable in future; and he ſtill inſiſted there was no difference between a loan payable in future, and a credit for the money which might be due to our citizens.

Mr. Gerry obſerved that his colleagues had juſtly ſtated the diſtinction between the debt which will be due to the citizens of the United States from France, in caſe of her recognizing the claims which ſhe ſhall make in their behalf, and a debt which might a loan by the government of the United States to that of France, during the war. The one is the reſult of an arreſt of their property without their conſent, the other would be a voluntary act of the government of the United States, and a breach of their neutrality. There is an additional objectional to the latter; if the United States ſhould make ſuch a loan, it would give too much reaſon to ſuppoſe that their government had conſented, in a colluſive manner, to the capture of the veſſels of the citizens, and had thus been furniſhing France with ſupplies to carry on the war. Our inſtructions are expreſs, not to ſtipulate for France, either directly or indirectly during the war.

With reſpect to ſecret ſtipulation, a loan cannot be made without an act of the legiſlature; but if the executive were adequate to it, we have had an inſtance of injunction of ſecreſy on members of the ſenate, on an important ſubject, which one of the members thought himſelf warranted in publiſhing in the newſpapers; and of frequent inſtances of ſecreſy which have otherwiſe eſcaped; ſecreſy in this inſtance might therefore be conſidered, if the meaſure was in itſelf admiſſible, as being impracticable. General Marſhall obſerved, that we had conſidered the ſubject with great ſolicitude, and were decidedly of opinion, that we could not, under any form, make a loan which could be uſed during the war; that we could not tell what our government would do, if on the ſpot; but were perfectly clear, that without additional orders, we could not do what France requeſted. Mr. Gerry obſerved, that the government and nation of the United States, as well as ourſelves were earneſtly ſolicitous to reſtore friendſhip between the two republics; that, as general Marſhall had ſtated, we could not ſay what our government would do, if on the ſpot; but if this propoſition met the wiſhes of the government of France, general Marſhall and himſelf had agreed immediately to embark for the United States, and lay before our government the exiſting ſtate of things here, as it reſpected our nation, to enable them to determine whether any, and what other meaſures on their part were neceſſary. Mr. Talleyrand made no obſervation on this propoſition; but enquired whether we expected ſoon to receive orders. Mr. Gerry mentioned an anſwer he had received to a letter ſent by him in November; and general Marſhall ſtated that our firſt diſpatches were ſent on board two veſſels at Amſterdam, on the 20th November; from which. M. Talleyrand could form as juſt idea as we could, when an anſwer might be expected; but he did not think it probable one would arrive before a month to come. General Marſhall told him, we knew that our government had not received our diſpatches on the 8th of January; and we could not tell when they might be received. He aſked whether our intelligence came through England. General Marſhall anſwered that it did not; and general Pinckney ſaid, the American papers as late as the 8th of January, mentioned the fact.

There was ſome converſation about the time when theſe inſtructions might be expected; and general Marſhall ſuggeſted a doubt whether our government might give any inſtructions. He aſked, with ſome ſurpriſe whether we had not written for inſtruction? And we anſwered, that we had not; and Mr. Gerry ſaid that we had ſtated facts to our government, and conceived that nothing more was neceſſary. General Pinckney obſerved, that the government knowing the facts, would do what was proper, and that our applying or not applying for inſtructions would not alter their conduct. Mr. Talleyrand then enquired whether we had not ſent any one to the United States. General Pinckney ſaid no; and Mr. Gerry added that ſoon after our arrival we had made propoſitions to ſend one of our number, which were not accepted. And general Marſhall further added, that theſe who had communicated with us, had told us, we ſhould be ordered out of France immediately; and we had ſuppoſed that we ſhould be ordered out before our letters could reach the government. Mr. Gerry then obſerved, that the government of France muſt judge for itſelf; but that it appeared to him, that a treaty on liberal principles, ſuch as thoſe on which the treaty of commerce between the two nations was firſt eſtabliſhed, would be infinitely more advantageous to France than the trifling advantages ſhe could derive from a loan. Such a treaty would produce a friendſhip and attachment on the part of the United States to France which would be ſolid and permanent, and produce benefits far ſuperior to thoſe of a loan, if we had powers to grant it. To this obſervation M. Talleyrand made no reply. We parted without any ſentiment delivered by the miniſter on the ſubject of our going home to conſult our government.

As we were taking our leave of M. Talleyrand, we told him that two of us would return immediately to receive the inſtructions of our government, if that would be agreeable to directory, if it was not, we would wait for ſome time, in the expectation of receiving inſtructions.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 3.

The depredations and piracies committed on our commerce by the French, are extended to all neutral ſtates. Indiſcriminate and univerſal plunder by ſea and land is the order of the day, with theſe diſturbers of the peace of mankind. The Swedes, the Danes, and Pruſſians, as well as the Americans, have experienced the inſults and outrages of thoſe numerous corſairs of the *intriguing, ambitious* and *venal republic*, which infeſt every ſea, and are hovering for prey on every coaſt. They have all, like ourſelves, ſent ambaſſadors to ſtate their grievances, and to obtain redreſs; but their envoys and their remonſtrances have been treated with contemptuous ſilence.——The plan of *pillage* has been perſeveringly purſued; but we rejoice to find, that it has not every where been tamely ſubmitted to—The northern powers of Europe have iſſued orders ſimilar to thoſe which our ſupreme legiſlature has juſt given, and ſince that their commerce has been leſs diſturbed. What a confirmation is this of the wiſdom of the meaſure!—Yes, tameneſs and puſillanimity only invite inſult and aggreſſion. This is always the caſe between individuals; it is conſpicuouſly ſo between nations, whoſe polar ſtar is intereſt—whoſe only law is force. We conclude with giving our ſerious advice to every merchantman to arm; and, throwing aſide his *protections* and his *rolle d'equipage*, to take with him courage and guns.

Alexandria, June 12.

☞ *A meeting of the Citizens composing Capt. Rogerson's Company of Militia, is requested THIS EVENING, at the Court House, precisely at 8 o'clock.*

☞ *The Alexandria Dragoons, are directed to attend on parade, near the Powder House, at half past three o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, the 16th inst. Stable Jackets to be worn.*

ROBERT YOUNG, Capt.

June 12.

The brig Commerce, Capt. Califf, of this port, was at the Isle of May on the 9th ult. and was expected to sail in 6 days.

A letter from Charleston of the 27th ult. to a gentleman in Philadelphia, says—"It is currently reported here, that gen. Jackson, Governor of Georgia, has been killed in a duel with Mr. Seagrove."

The French army at Rome having refused to serve under General Massena (who is universally execrated) is now commanded by General Allemagne.

A letter from New-York dated the 5th inst. says,

"The Thetis frigate has taken off Block-island, a French pirate of 8 guns and 80 men. Block Island is to the eastward of Long-Island.

[*This is supposed to be the gentleman who made a fraternal excursion within the Capes some time since. Capt. Cochran says, in a letter to his friend in New-York, that the captain and one of the crew are Americans! and that he had given them a becoming situation on board the Thetis.*]

Extract of a letter from New London, to a gentleman in New York, dated June 2.

"The vessel reported to be off here last week, on Friday, I have no doubt, is captured by the Thetis frigate, as a gentleman in this city has this day received a letter from captain Cochran, dated at sea on Wednesday, in which he says, 'The night before last, I captured the privateer Revenge, of 12 guns, where she had come to protect the American commerce—

The captain's name is Williams, who calls himself William Wells, says he was born in Lebanon, in Connecticut. He is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion.—I have him with another captain of a privateer, in irons, and shall carry them to Halifax, to be tried for piracy."

"I have no doubt of this being the privateer seen off our coast, as we have accounts of a large ship being off Montock-Point the next morning."

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 7.

CONGRESS.

Yesterday the house of representatives of the United States was engaged most of the day in discussing the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the compensation of officers employed in the collection of the internal revenus of the United States, and to provide for the more effectual settlement of their accounts. It was at length agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Mr. Harper called up the resolutions which he yesterday laid upon the table, proposing certain amendments to the law providing for the raising of a provisional army, and for other purposes, which were referred (after some observations from Mr. M'Dowell against the reference, and from Mr. Harper in reply) to the committee for the protection of commerce and for the defence of the country, to report by bill or otherwise, 40 votes to 37. Mr. D. Foster laid the resolutions upon the table, which are to be found in the first page—they were ordered to lie till this day.

The following resolution was this day laid on the table by Mr. Dawson:

"Resolved, *That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house such information as he possesses respecting the conduct which has been observed by the British government, or by persons acting or pretending to act by or under the authority thereof, towards the neutral rights and commerce of the United States, since the ratification of the subsisting treaty of amity, commerce and navigation.*"

The bill from the house of representatives for suspending all intercourse between France and the United States, passed the senate this day, 18 ayes, 4 nays.

The report of the Ganges having captured a French privateer is unfounded.

JUNE 8.

In the house of Representatives this day.

Mr. Dawson called up his resolution of yesterday. The question was taken without any debate and it was negatived—yeas 38—nays 47.

Mr Foster's resolutions were then called up. A debate ensued, which was continued when our paper went to press.

Yesterday the house of representatives of the United States was chiefly employed in discussing the amendments of the senate to the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1798. These amendments went to reduce a number of specific appropriations to one general appropriation, and to increase the appropriation for the quarter master department 74,000 dollars. They were agreed to. The question was taken by yeas and nays on both propositions together, and carried 46 to 34.

The bill for regulating the compensation of officers employed in the internal revenues of the United States, and to provide for a more effectual settlement of their accounts, was read the third time and passed by the yeas and nays being taken, 49 to 32. The bill for making alterations in the judicial department, in order to extend circuit courts to the states of Kentuckey and Tennessee was postponed till next session. Mr. Sewall, from the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, reported a bill to rectify two errors that had escaped in two laws passed in this session, viz. in the law respecting revenue cutters, which are by that law confined to thirty men, though some of them require seventy; and in the law providing a number of small vessels to be used as gallies or otherwise, it is said that the officers shall have the same rank, pay, and subsistence, which the officers on the naval establishment, which, Mr. S. stated would be very improper, and shew a great want of œconomy.

Mr. Gallatin said, it was desirable that it should be known at what time the present session of Congress would probably close. He found by conversing with different members on this subject, that there exists a variety of opinions upon it. Many gentlemen think it would be proper to adjourn within a short period, appointing an earlier day than the constitutional day for the next session; other gentlemen say this is no time to talk of adjournment but that the session ought to be permanent. Whatever might be determined by a majority, he supposed would be generally submitted to; but from the frequent applications for leave of absence, it was evident that many members are impatient to bring the session to a close.

If it was determined to make the session permanent, it would probably be necessary for several gentlemen, who had not contemplated any such thing, to obtain leave to return home to arrange their affairs. He thought, therefore, if they met the earlier, it would be best to have a short recess. In order to take the sense of the house, he proposed two resolutions for their consideration, to the following effect, which were ordered to lie till to-morrow.

"Resolved, *That a committee be appointed to enquire whether, and when, it may be proper to close the present session of congress, and also to appoint a time for their next meeting.*"

"Resolved, *That a conference be requested with the senate on the subject matter of the above resolution, and that the same committee be conferees on the part of this house for the purpose.*"

Mr. G. said, he knew that the senate had, on a former occasion, declined conferring with the house on this subject, but perhaps they might now object to it.

Mr. D. Foster did not call up his resolutions.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

Capt. Boggs of the Jonanna, which arrived yesterday, left the Isle of May on the 9th ult. The Lydia of New York had arrived there from Dublin, which place she left on the first of May. No invasion had taken place at that time.

EFFICIENT PATRIOTISM.

Capt. George Crowninshield and Sons of Salem, have offered to government, the loan of the ship America, of 700 tons, at a valuation to be made by appraisers to be appointed by government. The ship is now at New York, she is a fine vessel, sails fast, and will carry 28 guns.

The subscription at Newburyport for building a ship of war, is filled, and the contracts made, she will be launched in 90 days.

Yesterday morning the frigate United States, John Barry, Esquire, commander, weighed anchor, and dropped down the river to Gloster Point, from whence she proceeded this morning.

The Delaware sloop of war (formerly the Hamburgh Packet) Stephen Decatur, esq. commander, will be ready for sea in a few days; her crew being all engaged, and the carpenters work completed. The Delaware carries 16 nines on her main deck, and 4 sixes on the quarter deck.

In the storm on Wednesday last, the lightning struck a three story house in Race near Third street, which damaged the chimney considerably, and tore up the shingles of the roof; it descended by the tin spout to the ground, without penetrating the building.

MELANCHOLY.

Yesterday at one o'clock, as capt. James Pendergast, of the ship America, belonging to Joseph Anthony and Co. was scaling some guns at Kensington, one of them burst—a piece struck him on the right side and killed him instantly.

TO WASHINGTON.

AN APOSTROPHE.

In contemplating the admirable spectacle of the union, and energy which at present is exhibited in the United States, it is an idea pleasing to patriotism, to conceive with what welcome transport the delightful sounds will penetrate the retirement of the beloved and aged WASHINGTON! Illustrious Chief! In the bosom of a grateful country, enjoying the comforts of peace and security, invested with a people's love, and crowned with unfading honors, how must thy noble bosom beat with indignation at the wrongs and sufferings of thy insulted and abused country! Genius of virtue and favorite of heaven, extend thy protecting influence over the councils of Columbia; as you have tranquilized the commotions of internal violence; look, with a god like frown upon the advances of our enemies, confound their schemes of systemized aggression—and subdue their spirit for insult, arrogance and oppression.

THEATRE.

The Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully informed, that the Company will perform in town but three nights only.

On Tuesday Evening, June 12,

Will be presented, that much admired Play interspersed with songs, called

THE MOUNTAINEERS

To which will be added a much admired Farce, called

The Spoil'd Child;

The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at seven o'clock.

Tickets to be had at Thomas and Westcott's Book store, and at M'Knight's tavern, Royal street, at the office of the Columbian Mirror, and at the office of the Theatre.

MR. BATES,

(Late of the Philadelphia Theatre,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that on Thursday Evening next June 14th, he will have the honor of presenting them with an entertainment never performed here, called

Fashionable Variety;

OR

A TOUCH AT THE TIMES.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the Bills.]

Notice to the Public.

AS I have good reason to believe that the negroes on this estate make improper use of their privileges, in order hereafter to prevent such abuse, and that the industrious may have a full chance, each negro when carrying any thing to market, shall have a certificate signed by me, specifying the nature, quality, and quantities of the articles which he or she may have for sale. And if any negro belonging to this estate is found offering for sale, any article or articles whatever, (without such certificate,) the person to whom the offer is made, is hereby requested to detain the negro, and the things offered by him or her, until I am informed thereof. And it is hoped that after this notice, all persons will pay due attention thereto, as those who are hereafter discovered trading with these negroes (unless they produce such certificate as hereafter described) may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount Vernon, June 11.

☞ I will take one or two Young Gentlemen to the study of Medicine,

ELISHA DICK.

June 12.

I have for sale, a quantity of the following articles, Madeira, Port, Lisbon, and Tenerife Wines, French Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugars, fresh Teas, Coffee, Fig blue, Window Glass, and a few casks of flooring brads, all of which I will sell low for cash.

BRYAN HAMPSON.

June 12.

For Sale,

A very valuable tract of Land, lying within one mile of the borough of Winchester, containing one hundred and five acres, one third of remarkable fine timber.—There is an orchard of one hundred fruit trees—it lies on the post road to Martensburg, and rents yearly for 200 dollars.—A liberal credit will be given, and a great bargain, for terms apply to the subscriber at Messrs. Patten and Dykes.

G. ARMISTEAD.

June 12.

STRAYED

FROM the Farm of the subscriber, about the 25th of last month, a large BULL, 6 years old, one small white spot on his left flank, and one on his belly, the rest very black; his tail remarkable long, and the tips of his horns black, no marks or brands that can be recollected.—He came from the South Branch, and it is supposed he is gone that way. I will give four dollars to any person that will inform me where he is, so that I get him again—and the same reward with all reasonable expence paid, on delivering him to me in town, or at my farm, situate on the road from the Little Falls to Alexandria.

JESSE TAYLOR.

June 12. 3w

☞ If Mr. HENRY GAHON will apply at the Office of the Columbian Mirror, he will hear of something to his advantage.

June 12.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Town of Alexandria, where he was hired, on the latter end of May last, a Negro man slave, belonging to the subscriber, named LEWIS, generally called LEWEY; about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well built, tolerable black, stutters very much: He is a very handy fellow at almost any work; very sober, obliging and submissive; can read, and perhaps write; he is supposed to be from 30 to 35 years of age; has worked some time on board of a vessel, and his cloathing gives him somewhat the appearance of a sailor, but no doubt he has a variety of cloaths, it is presumable he will endeavor to get on board some vessel bound to the Northern or Eastern States. Any person who will deliver me the said negro, or secure him in any gaol, so that I get him again shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home,

WM. PAYNE.

Rock Hill, Fairfax county,
June 19.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Charles county, on Friday the 25th of May, a negro man named JOY, about 21 years of age. He is very large, tall, and big made, of a brown black, has a down look when spoken to. It is likely he is about Mr. E. Edelins, or Jo. Edelins, or Alexandria, as he has relations there. I have reason to believe he will change his name, and has or will get a certificate from some free negro, that has obtained his freedom, and will pass for a freeman. Any person that will bring the said fellow home, or secure him in gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, if out of the county; if in the county eight dollars, paid by

WALTER JAMESON.

June 12. 3w1aw.

FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS, BY

Anthony Charles Cazenove,

Prince Street, next door to Col. Hooe's,

Russia Sheeting,

Ticklenburg,
26, 28, and 30 inch Umbrellas,
Swiss Chintzes,
Silks,
Ribbons, assorted,
Men and womens' white and coloured silk stockings,
Thread and black silk laces,
Long and short kid gloves,
Silk gloves,
Ostrich Feathers,
Beads of all sizes,
Muslin shawls and handkerchiefs,
An elegant assortment of Watches, Jewellery, &c.
41 quarter casks Sherry wine entitled to drawback,
Brandy Preserves, and Ratafia Cordials,

ALSO

A Forte Piano,

to be sold very low.

And a few boxes of

Dip't Candles,

June 9.

SELECTED POETRY.

"I give my NOISELESS *hours, bleſt* POETRY, *to thee."*

LINES

WRITTEN ON SEEING THE SUN RISE.

Hail thou glorious orb divinely bright,
Appearing thus with delegated light;
Rob'd full in majeſty, with glory crown'd,
Thy genial rays imparting gladneſs round,
What beauties do the eaſtern ſkies unfold,
The ruby and the azure mix'd with gold;
The ſilver colour'd wave afore my eye,
Is beauteous as the heaven's canopy;
Not more the ſea, whoſe variegated glow
Reminds us ever of the show'ry bow;
Nor wonder I that it ſhould be more bright,
Since from it thou art ſaid to borrow light.
All nature feels thy kind prolific ray,
And bids thee welcome as the god of day.
Where'er I look, freſh beauties ſtill appear,
The vale and ſylvan ſcene my ſoul doth cheer;
The lovely feather'd throng ſo fleet in air,
Whoſe morning ſong proclaims their maker's care
Now makes the neigh'bring groves and val lies ring
Gay with the morn, they view their plumes and ſing:
And on yon hill that tops the flow'ry mead,
The ſportive lambs have juſt roſe up to feed.
Now as I ſee them ſkip along and play,
I think, with me they bleſs the new born day.

ELIZA.

IRISH LINENS.

Juſt received by the Brig George, Captain Richard Whiteſides, arrived at Dumfries, direct from Cork, and for ſale,

A FEW BOXES OF WELL LAID IN AND ASSORTED

IRISH LINENS.

For terms apply at the office of the Columbian Mirror.

June 7.

MILITARY NOTICE.

IT has been ſuggeſted by our ſtate executive, that when any perſon is recommended as a Militia Officer, there ſhould be a full court, when ſuch recommendation is made; and it appearing from the Battalion returns that there are ſeveral Officers wanting to compleat the regiment of this county; and conceiving it my duty at all times, but particularly at this important criſis of affairs, to have the regiment fully officered—The Magiſtrates are requeſted to attend at Alexandria, on Monday the 18th inſtant, being the firſt day of June court, in order to recommend ſuch of their Fellow Citizens, as they ſhall think well qualified to fill thoſe important ſtations. As the Executive, from our local ſituation, and from other good cauſes, ſeem well diſpoſed to give us a ſupply of arms; I would in the moſt earneſt manner, recommend to all officers and non-commiſſioned officers, to equip and uniform themſelves agreeable to the corps in which they ſerve. I expect in a few weeks to have the regiment fully ſupplied with colours, drums and fifes, and there are men employed to inſtruct young men from each Company who wiſh to be taught the muſic of the drum and fife.

CHARLES LITTLE,
Lieut. Col. Co. Fairfax Militia.

June 7.

THE Fairfax Court Houſe Commiſſioners give notice, that they think it propor for reaſons, which will be laid before the next court, to poſtpone the time of letting the erecti on of the Public Buildings. Due notice will then be given of the time at which they will be let out to the loweſt bidder.

CHARLES LITTLE,
D. STUART,
W. PAYNE,
J. WRENN,
C. MINOR.

June 7.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all thoſe indebted to me for dealings, prior to this date, that I have this day transferred to JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co. of Alexandria, all my Bonds, Notes, or open Accounts, they are now requeſted to make immediate payment to them, or their order, as I do hereby relinquiſh all claims thereto.

JAMES BASEY.

Culpeper, May 24, 1798.

Notice.

ALL thoſe indebted to the above named JAMES BASEY, are requeſted to ſettle their reſpective balances with William C. Williams, Eſq. of Culpeper, who is fully authoriſed to grant acquittances for the ſame. To all who will immediately ſettle their accounts by bond, with approved ſecurity, indulgences ſhall be given.

OBADIAH CLIFFORD, for
JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO

May 24. 6t

I will rent the houſe which I now occupy for the remaining time which I am entitled to hold it. Its ſituation is pleaſant, and the rent moderate.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

May 24.

☞ Caſh given for ALEXANDRIA BANK STOCK.

J. B. NICKOLLS.

May 26.

The higheſt price will be given for *ALEXANDRIA BANK SHARES*, by

HENRY MOORE,
Broker, &c. oppoſite the Bank.

May 29.

FOR SALE,

ON A REASONABLE CREDIT,

A valuable Lot, on the corner of Prince and Fairfax ſtreet, on which is now ſituated the houſe occupied by Mr. Boſwell; it is 40 feet front on Prince ſtreet, and upwards of 60 feet on Fairfax ſtreet.—Poſſeſſion may be had on the 7th of June next. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE M'MUNN.

WHO HAS ALSO TO RENT,

A Houſe and Lot,

on Prince ſtreet, between Fairfax and Wrate ſtreets

May 3.

BROKER'S OFFICE.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he continues to buy and ſell Lands, Houſes and Lots, Bills of Exchange, Negotiable Notes, Bank Stock, and every other kind of Property. He will undertake to procure freight for veſſels, receive conſignments of veſſels and cargoes from any part of the United States or elſewhere; and will draw and copy plats of Land in the neateſt and moſt correct manner, and tranſlate French into Engliſh. All buſineſs with which he may be intruſted, will be executed with the utmoſt fidelity, ſecrecy, diſpatch.

HENRY MOORE,
Broker, &c. oppoſite the Bank.

N. B. All letters by poſt, or otherwiſe, will be duly attended to.

H. MOORE.

May 29.

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of THOMAS TAYLOR, ſen. late of Loudoun County, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers, and diſcharge their debts in Leeſburg, who will attend at the enſuing court (June) for the purpoſe of receiving them. Thoſe who do not, may expect no further indulgence to be given.

THOMAS TAYLOR, } Execu
BENJ. H. CANBY, } tors.

Leeſburg, May 26.

I WILL SELL

From 100 to 150 hhds.

Tobacco,

principally collected, and laying in town.

Wm. HODGSON.

May 12.

TO LET,

A large two ſtory Brick Houſe, ſituate on Royal ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, (one of the moſt central ſituations in town) with a good paved yard, an excellent dry cellar, garden, and every other convenience ſuitable for a private family—or is an eligible ſtand for a ſtore keeper.—Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

J. SAUL.

May 22.

Ricketts & Newton,

Have received and for ſale,

Salmon, Mackrel, Herrings, Shad, Beef, & Pork, } in barrels.

Harneſs, Skirting, Bridle, Carriage, and Soal } Leather.

Calf Skins and Boot Legs, a large aſſortment of Shoes, and a few bales of Humhums.

May 1.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having entered into copartnerſhip with WM. P. MATTHEWS, of Baltimore, the DRUG buſineſs in future will be continued under the firm of

Thomas Dempſey & Co.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the firm of DEMPSEY, HARRIS, & Co. will pleaſe to render their accounts—and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

THOMAS DEMPSEY,
who is duly authoriſed to ſettle up the buſineſs of the ſaid firm.

May 1.

William Falconer & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have opened a RETAIL STORE, in King-ſtreet, where they intend keeping always an aſſortment of the various articles of DRY GOODS, that are moſt faſhionable, and, of the beſt quality; which they will ſell on the loweſt terms poſſible. They will endeavour to merit the favour of cuſtomers, by an unremitting attention to pleaſe thoſe who deal with them.

Alexandria, 29th March 1798.

STOP THIEF!

WENT away from my houſe laſt evening a white woman by the name of PATTY WASHERS.—She ſtole from me ſeveral articles, and ſome valuable cloathing. Any perſon that will deliver her up to any of the juſtices of peace, or ſecure her in jail, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges paid.

THOMAS WHITE.

June 8.

NOMONY MILL,

WITH two pair of burr ſtones, a never failing head of water, and navigation within two hundred yards of the Mill, may be rented for 7, 14, or 21 years, if application is immediately made in perſon, or by letters poſtage paid, to John James Mound, at Nomony Hall, in Weſtmoreland county. May 1.

JOSHUA RIDDLE,

AT HIS STORE ON PRINCE STREET,
OFFERS FOR SALE,

450 buſhels Seed Potatoes,
of a very ſuperior quality.

500 bbls. well cur'd herrings

beſt mould candles in ſmall boxes, ſoap in do. whiſkey in barrels, beef in do, rice in tierces and barrels, indigo, loaf and brown ſugars, muſtard, Leiper's ſnuff, Queens ware in crates, Glaſs and Stone do.—A good aſſortment of

SHOES,

conſiſting of mens' fine and coarſe, womens' Morocco, fancy, fluff, and leather, boys' fine and coarſe, miſſes' Morocco and black leather, childrens' Morocco and leather.

An aſſortment of

freſh Teas.

April 28.

JOHN STAVELY,

PASTRY COOK & CONFECTIONER.

CORNER OF PRINCE AND ROYAL STREETS,

AT the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Michael Steiber, and oppoſite Mr. Joſiah Coryton's, watch maker, takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he keeps conſtantly on hand, an aſſortment of

Cakes and Confectionary,

with which retailers and country ſtore keepers may be ſupplied on the very loweſt terms.

He alſo has at his ſhop, for the accommodation of families, Beef ſteaks, Mutton, Veal and Chicken Pies, and Tarts hot every day at 1 o'clock. Families may be ſupplied with ſhells for fruit by giving orders early in the morning. In addition to his own buſineſs, he has annexed that of a

FRUIT STORE,

has excellent freſh Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Raiſins, Tamarinds, Anchovies, Olives, Capers, Cordials, &c. &c.

He has on hand, ſome London Pepper Cake.

ICE CREAM,

kept conſtantly. He has alſo ICE for ſale, and to ſuch as purchaſe FRUIT, ſmall quantities will be ſold cheap.

N. B. The beſt price given for good ſweet CREAM.

May 10.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY

Joſiah Faxen & Co.

a freſh ſupply of

Gentlemens' ſhoes & pumps,

of the neweſt taſte and faſhions—ladies kid and Morocco ſlippers of various colours—womens' fancy, fluff, and leather ſlippers, do. and ſhoes and ſlippers—miſſes, Morocco and leather ſlippers,—boys' and children's ſhoes and pumps,—ladies ſattin beaver hats,

Alſo for ſale

26 bags of good green coffee
6 cheſts Souchong Tea
2 do. Bohea do.
20 caſes of Holland Gin
4 barrels of Apple brandy
20 do. N. E. Rum
8 hogſhead Jamaica do.
15 half barrels meſs beef
10 quintals of good codfiſh
1 crate earthen ware well aſſorted
1 do. Glaſs
4 boxes chocolate
Rhode Iſland Lime
An aſſortment of pewter
Gunpowder in kegs and papers
Cheeſe
Good ſeed Potatoes
Humbums

Alſo, a ſtrong one horſe CHAISE, with a top and harneſs complete.

May 17.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber a Negro man named CHARLES, near 21 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtout made, very black complexion, and has a blemiſh in his eyes. It is ſuppoſed he will go northward, or to Northumberland county, where he was raiſed. Any perſon who will bring him home ſhall have the above reward, and if out of the ſtate, reaſonable charges added.

J. CHRISTY.

Frederickſburg, May 28. 2awim

ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber a negro man named JOE, and a mulatto girl named ANN. I hereby forewarn any perſon from harboring or employing them, as I ſhall in ſuch caſe proſecute the offender, as the law directs.

JAMES CRAIK.

June 5.

TOOTH ACH AND SCURVY TINCTURE.

Sold at the ſubſcriber's, lower end of Prince ſtreet, oppoſite Capt. Samuel Harper's, with proper DIRECTIONS.—It gives certain, and in moſt caſes inſtant relief, whether cauſed by decay, rheumatiſm, or ſcurvy, and is a uſeful remedy in eaſing the teething of children.—Cures the ſcurvy, and promotes a healthy ſtate of the teeth and gums.

C. DOUGLASS,
Surgeon and Druggiſt.

June 5.

For Sale,

ON A LIBERAL CREDIT, FOR APPROVED NEGOTIABLE PAPER,

A three ſtory brick houſe

on Fairfax ſtreet, adjoining Meſſrs. Ricketts and Newton's, occupied by Meſſrs. Carne and Slade. Alſo five acres of Land in the commons in a good ſituation, near Spring Garden, enclоſed with a poſt and rail fence. For particulars apply to the ſubſcribers.

RICHARD VEITCH,
WILLIAM I. HALL,
JAMES WILSON.
Truſtees for W. I. Waſhington & Co.

April 24.

THE High Court of Chancery having appointed certain perſons, or any one or more of them that will act as receivers of the effects and credits of the Copartnery of John Sutton and John Mandeville, authoriſing them to demand, ſue for, and recover ſuch effects and credits.—The ſubſcriber, one of the perſons appointed by the ſaid court, gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he has taken upon himſelf to act under that order, and that the payment of any debt due and owing to that co-partnery however contracted, or the delivery of any effects belonging thereto, unleſs made or delivered to him, or ſome perſon authoriſed by him will not be valid.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th mo. 19.

JAMES KENNEDY,

CORNER OF PRINCE STREET,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has juſt received a freſh aſſortment of

TEAS,

of the firſt quality, and lateſt importation; freſh Lemons and other articles in the Grocery Line. He has for ſale a few elegant landſcapes Tea Trays, and ſome excellent Books in the various branches of literature, in Engliſh, French, and Latin—a catalogue of which will be ready in a few days.

May 29.

To be Rented, or Sold,

And poſſeſſion given immediately.

The houſe wherein the ſubſcriber kept a ſtore for ſeveral years, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Harriſon, Jun. The above houſe ſtands in as good a ſituation for buſineſs as any in the town, and is well calculated for the accommodation of a family. Alſo a lot with a new houſe thereon, near the market houſe in this town. Terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at Laurel Hill, three miles from Dumfries, or to Mr. William Smith, reſiding in town, who will ſhew the property to any perſon who ſhould wiſh to treat for it.

WM. BARNES.

Dumfries, May 12. 1m.

TO LET,

The ſtore and dwelling-houſe lately occupied by JACKSON & DUNNINGTON on King ſtreet, next door to Mr. W. S. Thompſon.——Poſſeſſion may be had immediately—for terms apply to

May 8. THOMAS DEMPSEY

POTOMAC LAND

OF the firſt quality, containing 400 acres; 200 of which are cloath'd with heavy white oaks, a tolerabel dwelling houſe, convenient barn, and ſmall orchard, is offered for ſale.

Lots in the city of Waſhington will be received as a part of the payment, if the terms of ſale and price are agreed on within 60 days, with

W. S. THOMPSON.

Alex. May 1.

FIFTY BARRELS OF EXCELLENT

WHISKEY,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

May 29.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, Jun.